

Released Form

Student Name: _____

Spring 2013
North Carolina
Measures of Student Learning:
NC's Common Exams
U.S. History



Student Booklet



Public Schools of North Carolina
State Board of Education
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-6314



1. Why did Thomas Jefferson oppose Alexander Hamilton's plan to establish the National Bank?
 - A Jefferson believed that establishing the National Bank unfairly benefited western land speculators.
 - B Jefferson worried that establishing the National Bank would be expensive and would delay congressional funding to purchase the Louisiana Territory.
 - C Jefferson feared that establishing the National Bank made it easier for local banks to foreclose on small farms.
 - D Jefferson felt that establishing the National Bank was an unconstitutional act that unnecessarily strengthened federal power.

2. In what way did George Washington attempt to influence U.S. politics in his Farewell Address?
 - A He recommended a two-year term limit for the office of president.
 - B He appointed himself commander of the Continental Army.
 - C He warned against foreign entanglements.
 - D He appointed his vice president, John Adams, to the presidency.

3. What qualification did states generally require for voting in the United States prior to 1820?
 - A religious affiliation
 - B property ownership
 - C immigration status
 - D political party membership



4. What was the **main** foreign policy problem for the United States immediately before the War of 1812?
- A violations of the neutrality of American ships
 - B refusal of France to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States
 - C closing of the port of New Orleans by the Spanish
 - D attempts by the British to invade the United States from Canada
5. In the United States prior to 1820, which was the primary conflict between white settlers and American Indians?
- A conversion to Catholicism
 - B use of land
 - C navigation of the Mississippi River
 - D protection of animals
6. Which **best** describes Abraham Lincoln's main goal at the beginning of the Civil War?
- A preserving the Union
 - B emancipating slaves
 - C destroying the concept of states' rights
 - D punishing Confederate states



7. On what basis did President Abraham Lincoln argue that secession and the establishment of the Confederate States of America had no legal foundation under the Constitution of the United States?
- A that once the states ratified the Constitution, they forever surrendered their power to the federal government
 - B that the Constitution, which formed the Union, represented the collective will of the people and could not be destroyed by state legislatures
 - C that secession, designed to preserve the system of slavery, was an immoral act
 - D that southern legislators had committed fraud and other crimes to win election
8. Which group **most strongly** supported the idea of an early end to military reconstruction?
- A recent immigrants
 - B Radical Republicans
 - C southern Democrats
 - D sharecroppers
9. Which event **best** marks the end of the Reconstruction period in the South?
- A All southern states had met the requirements set by Congress for statehood.
 - B President Grant chose not to run for reelection to a third term as president.
 - C The Radical Republicans in Congress decided that Reconstruction was a failure and a waste of government funds.
 - D Republican Rutherford B. Hayes made a deal in order to defeat Democrat Samuel Tilden in the presidential election.



10. Which was the **major** reason people migrated to the western United States during the nineteenth century?
- A economic opportunity
 - B religious persecution
 - C de facto segregation
 - D industrial revolution
11. How did the invention of barbed wire transform the economy of the American West in the 1870s and 1880s?
- A Many factories emerged in the West to manufacture the wire, creating large numbers of jobs for new immigrants.
 - B The enclosure of the plains into farms and ranches ended the era of the great cattle drives from Texas to railroads in Kansas and Nebraska.
 - C Cattle production declined because herds no longer had free rein over the prairies.
 - D Major meat-packing facilities moved from Chicago and Cincinnati to Abilene and Dodge City.
12. Privately owned U.S. railroads used monopolistic practices between 1870 and 1900. How did farmers respond?
- A They tried to develop other ways to move their crops to market.
 - B They boycotted railroads that charged unfair rates.
 - C They supported the adoption of the gold standard.
 - D They organized groups such as the Grange and the Populist Party to work for reforms.



13. What was the **most significant** economic impact of immigration in the late 1800s?
- A Factories had a steady supply of cheap labor.
 - B Immigrants invested money to start new businesses.
 - C Farm production increased.
 - D Demand for manufactured goods declined.
14. Which **best** explains the objective of the Lewis and Clark expedition?
- A to become the first Americans to navigate the Rio Grande River
 - B to destroy the power of American Indians along the Missouri River
 - C to defeat the French and take control of the Louisiana Territory for the United States
 - D to map and explore the territory of the Louisiana Purchase
15. What artistic trend reflected a growing sense of nationalism in the 1820s and 1830s?
- A U.S. painters offered affordable portraits and U.S. landscapes to the public.
 - B U.S. authors wrote novels that glorified sophisticated British society.
 - C Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* became one of the best-selling novels of the nineteenth century.
 - D Currier and Ives designed and sold greeting cards featuring unique seascapes.



16. Which topic did the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, the Hartford Convention, and the Webster-Hayne debate over tariffs have in common?
- A preservation of the Union
 - B states' rights
 - C individual liberties
 - D economic policy
17. Which person is **most** associated with education reform?
- A Horace Mann
 - B Lucretia Mott
 - C Theodore Weld
 - D Elizabeth Stanton
18. In what way did William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator* increase sectional tensions in the antebellum United States?
- A Garrison insisted that westward expansion would destroy the traditional culture of America.
 - B Garrison supported the institution of slavery because he argued that slaves had a better living standard than workers in northern cities.
 - C Garrison insisted that the values of western farmers were superior to those in the East.
 - D Garrison angered southern slave owners by condemning slavery on moral grounds and demanding immediate emancipation and racial equality.



19. What stimulated the growth of labor unions in the United States during the Industrial Revolution?
- A The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 proved to be ineffective.
 - B Workers were subjected to low pay and poor working conditions.
 - C Progressives were elected to Congress in large numbers after 1890.
 - D The federal government supported railroad workers in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad strike.
20. Who was **most supportive** of labor unions?
- A Andrew Carnegie
 - B William McKinley
 - C Eugene Debs
 - D Grover Cleveland
21. Which theory was used by Social Darwinists to justify imperialism?
- A communism
 - B gospel of wealth
 - C protectionism
 - D survival of the fittest



22. Following the defeat of Spain in the Spanish-American War, the United States assumed political control over which country with the passage of the Platt Amendment?
- A Mexico
 - B the Philippines
 - C Cuba
 - D the Dominican Republic
23. What was the **primary** motivation for the United States to proclaim the Open Door Policy in China?
- A the fear that other nations would undermine or obstruct U.S. trade in China
 - B the desire to increase Chinese immigration to the United States for cheap labor
 - C the need to establish a military base and fueling stations in Hong Kong
 - D the desire to halt the rise of communism in China



24. Which muckraker is known for exposing abuses in the oil industry?

- A Jacob Riis
- B Lincoln Steffens
- C Ida Tarbell
- D Upton Sinclair

25.

Presidential Reforms during the Progressive Movement

Theodore Roosevelt	?
William Taft	Child Labor Act
Woodrow Wilson	Federal Reserve Act

Which act completes this chart?

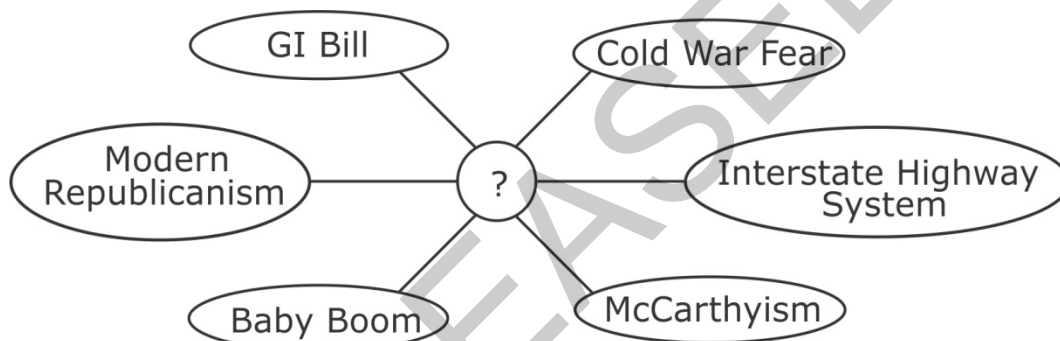
- A Pure Food and Drug Act
- B Social Security Act
- C Second Fleet Act
- D Federal Trade Commission Act



26. During the late 1800s, which innovation helped sell the vast array of U.S. products?

- A mail-order catalogs
- B television commercials
- C radio advertising
- D magazine advertising

27. Which title **best** completes this graphic organizer?



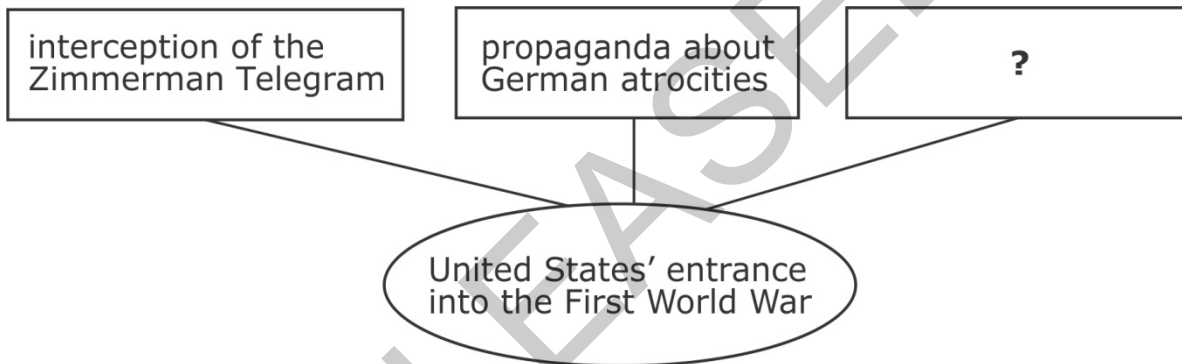
- A Post-World War I Effects on American Life
- B Post-World War II Effects on American Life
- C Cultural Changes in the United States in the 1960s
- D Cultural Changes in the United States in the 1970s



28. The Seventeenth Amendment changed the procedures for electing which officeholder?

- A president
- B governor
- C representative
- D senator

29. This graphic organizer represents U.S. involvement in the First World War.



Which phrase **best** completes the graphic organizer?

- A sympathy for the Russian Empire
- B the British blockade of Germany
- C unrestricted submarine warfare
- D the invasion of Poland



30. Which act passed during World War I violated the First Amendment rights of U.S. citizens?
- A Sedition Act
 - B American Civil Liberties Act
 - C Clayton Antitrust Act
 - D Selective Service Act
31. Which event damaged the reputation of President Warren Harding?
- A the establishment of the Bull Moose party
 - B the Teapot Dome controversy
 - C the Sacco and Vanzetti trial
 - D the stock market crash of 1929
32. Which factor led directly to the stock market crash of 1929?
- A buying on the margin
 - B an increase in advertising
 - C decreased worker productivity
 - D the popularity of the automobile



33. Which group supported the prohibition of alcohol during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
- A the transcendentalists
 - B the abolitionists
 - C the Women's Christian Temperance Union
 - D the National American Women Suffrage Association
34. What was a challenge to religious fundamentalism in the 1920s?
- A the sermons of Billy Sunday
 - B the teachings of John T. Scopes
 - C the speeches of William Jennings Bryan
 - D the broadcasts of Aimee Semple McPherson
35. Why did the Bonus Army march to Washington, D.C., in 1932?
- A The army was preparing for World War II.
 - B The Capitol needed extra soldiers to protect it from riots.
 - C President Hoover requested their support for his policies.
 - D Jobless veterans wanted their bonuses paid early.



36. Which action **best** demonstrates the policy of U.S. isolationism in the 1930s?
- A adoption of the Good Neighbor policy
 - B passage of the Neutrality Acts
 - C official recognition of the Soviet Union
 - D creation of the Popular Front to oppose fascism
37. Which event caused the U.S. government to move from isolationism to a declaration of war in 1941?
- A the fall of France
 - B the Battle of Britain
 - C the Holocaust
 - D the attack on Pearl Harbor
38. During the Second World War, what was the U.S. war strategy in the Pacific called?
- A brinkmanship
 - B island hopping
 - C containment
 - D search and destroy



39. How did the development of the atomic bomb affect U.S. foreign policy?
- A It weakened President Truman's negotiating power at the Potsdam Conference.
 - B It hastened plans to create the United Nations and include the Soviet Union as a member.
 - C It led to an arms race with the Soviet Union.
 - D It delayed the tensions of the Cold War.
40. The U.S. assistance to the Greek and Turkish governments, the Berlin Airlift, and the Korean War are all examples of which U.S. foreign policy doctrine?
- A containment
 - B détente
 - C imperialism
 - D reparations
41. What was the initial response by several governors of southern states to the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954)?
- A to quickly build new and modern public schools to satisfy the "separate but equal" clause
 - B to use state funds to build many new private schools for white students
 - C to quickly accept the Supreme Court's decision and begin the peaceful integration of public schools
 - D to obstruct the court directive to integrate public schools, forcing the federal government to enforce integration



42. Which development resulted from the passage of the Interstate Highway Act of 1956?
- A reduced dependence on cars and more dependence on public transportation
 - B a dramatic decline in public works jobs
 - C increased suburban growth and economic decline of the inner cities
 - D declines in pollution and fuel consumption
43. How did the Soviet launch of *Sputnik* in 1957 have an immediate effect on Cold War relations between the United States and the Soviet Union?
- A It prompted the United States to accelerate its activity in the space race.
 - B It eased diplomatic and military tensions.
 - C It produced a team effort to build a Soviet-American space station.
 - D It prompted the United States to create a space defense system.
44. Which Supreme Court case extended the integration of schools by legalizing the use of forced busing?
- A *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954)
 - B *Abington School District v. Schempp* (1963)
 - C *Swann v. Board of Education of Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina* (1971)
 - D *Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier* (1988)



45. Who is credited with reviving the women's movement in the early 1960s?
- A Gertrude Stein
 - B Betty Friedan
 - C Susan B. Anthony
 - D Lucretia Mott
46. Which activities were major events of President Jimmy Carter's administration?
- A Iran Hostage Crisis, passage of the Camp David Accords
 - B Whitewater, passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
 - C collapse of the Soviet Union, Desert Storm
 - D passage of Medicare, Vietnam
47. The Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco is **most closely** associated with which social movement?
- A the Civil Rights movement
 - B the women's movement
 - C the counterculture movement
 - D the labor movement



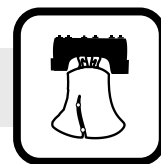
48. Why did events of the Vietnam War have the ability to influence U.S. public opinion as no other war had done before?
- A U.S. citizens knew nothing about the enemy.
 - B This was the first war viewed extensively on television.
 - C The president did not have a clear policy.
 - D Reports from overseas said the United States was losing the war.
49. What was the significance of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978)?
- A It supported freedom of speech in public schools.
 - B It established a student's right to privacy.
 - C It said that religious affiliation could not be used as a college admissions criterion.
 - D It declared that the use of racial classifications for college admissions should be limited.
50. Which U.S. president's administration is **most closely** associated with détente and the Watergate scandal?
- A Jimmy Carter
 - B Gerald Ford
 - C Richard Nixon
 - D Ronald Reagan



This is the end of the U. S. History test.

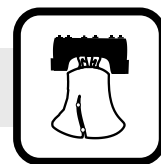
- 1. Look back over your answers.**
- 2. Put all of your papers inside your test book and close the test book.**
- 3. Stay quietly in your seat until your teacher tells you that testing is finished.**

RELEASED



U.S. History RELEASED Form Spring 2013 Answer Key

Item number	Type	Key	Competency Goal
1	MC	D	1 — New Nation
2	MC	C	1 — New Nation
3	MC	B	1 — New Nation
4	MC	A	1 — New Nation
5	MC	B	1 — New Nation
6	MC	A	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
7	MC	B	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
8	MC	C	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
9	MC	D	3 — Civil War & Reconstruction
10	MC	A	4 — Westward Expansion
11	MC	B	4 — Westward Expansion
12	MC	D	4 — Westward Expansion
13	MC	A	5 — Industrialization
14	MC	D	2 — Expansion & Reform
15	MC	A	2 — Expansion & Reform
16	MC	B	2 — Expansion & Reform
17	MC	A	2 — Expansion & Reform
18	MC	D	2 — Expansion & Reform
19	MC	B	5 — Industrialization
20	MC	C	5 — Industrialization
21	MC	D	6 — U.S. in World Affairs
22	MC	C	6 — U.S. in World Affairs
23	MC	A	6 — U.S. in World Affairs



Item number	Type	Key	Competency Goal
24	MC	C	7 — Progressivism
25	MC	A	7 — Progressivism
26	MC	A	7 — Progressivism
27	MC	B	10 — WWII & Aftermath
28	MC	D	7 — Progressivism
29	MC	C	8 — WWI & Aftermath
30	MC	A	8 — WWI & Aftermath
31	MC	B	9 — Prosperity & Depression
32	MC	A	9 — Prosperity & Depression
33	MC	C	9 — Prosperity & Depression
34	MC	B	9 — Prosperity & Depression
35	MC	D	9 — Prosperity & Depression
36	MC	B	10 — WWII & Aftermath
37	MC	D	10 — WWII & Aftermath
38	MC	B	10 — WWII & Aftermath
39	MC	C	10 — WWII & Aftermath
40	MC	A	10 — WWII & Aftermath
41	MC	D	11 — Reforms & Cold War
42	MC	C	11 — Reforms & Cold War
43	MC	A	11 — Reforms & Cold War
44	MC	C	12 — Current Issues
45	MC	B	11 — Reforms & Cold War
46	MC	A	12 — Current Issues
47	MC	C	11 — Reforms & Cold War
48	MC	B	11 — Reforms & Cold War



Item number	Type	Key	Competency Goal
49	MC	D	12 — Current Issues
50	MC	C	11 — Reforms & Cold War

Item Types:

MC = multiple choice

CR = constructed response

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